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and the wagons, five rods apart, would stretch more than three thousand miles!

Is it not time for our own country to take warning from such examples? We can, if we will, avoid this enormous load of debt which is continually crippling the prosperity of the Old World, and likely to keep the mass of its people for ages, if not forever, in abject and suffering poverty. War was the origin not only of their debts, but of nearly all the other evils under which they are now groaning; and if we would escape a similar fate, we must set ourselves against war as our deadliest foe, and cultivate peace as indispensable to our prosperity and happiness.

### DEBT FROM THE MEXICAN WAR.

A WIDELY circulated article on this subject, from the pen of Prof. Amasa Walker, has points so strong, and so well put to the common sense of the people, that we cannot refrain from quoting the substance:

If the war between the United States and Mexico should be closed this year, 1848, the whole amount of the debt of the former, when finally funded, could not be less than 150 millions of dollars. All concur in this estimate, as the lowest that can be reasonably entertained. This debt cannot be paid off at once. Our national expenditures will be, for a long series of years, greatly augmented by this war. Our army has been much enlarged, and a host of officers have received appointments, and a large pension list has been created. A long and dangerous frontier will require a military force hitherto unknown in this country. The consequence of all this will necessarily be, that our annual expenditures will well nigh equal our revenues, and leave but little towards paying off the debt, with the addition of the *millions of dollars in interest which must be paid annually*. We may safely assume that the whole debt will not be paid off in a less *average period* than twelve and a half years, equivalent to 25 years' equal instalments. This is a very favorable supposition. Now, then, if

the national debt is	150,000,000
12 1-2 years' interest, which must be paid on it at 6 per cent. is,	112,500,000

Whole amount which government must collect of the people, 262,500,000  
But this is not all the people must *PAY*, as we shall see if we examine the *manner in which they pay it*.

The whole revenue is raised by duties charged on foreign goods, which the *importer* pays in the first instance, and then charges upon the cost of his goods, *together with a profit on the duties*, and then sells to the jobber, who in turn charges a profit on the whole cost, *including the duties*, and sells to the retailer, who again charges his profit upon the whole, and sells to the consumer, who foots the bill, paying all the cost, all the duties, and all the profits charged upon each.

What then will it cost the good *hard-working people* (for the tax being upon articles consumed, *nine-tenths* of it will come out of the laboring classes,) to pay off these glory bills?

Whole debt,	150,000,000
12 1-2 years' simple interest at 6 per cent. is	112,500,000
	262,500,000
Add then one-third for the manner in which the tax is paid, that is, for the profits paid the merchant,	87,500,000
	350,000,000

We then have the clever sum of 350 MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, which at the lowest calculation, the people will be compelled to pay!! And this enormous taxation is not to be assessed on *property*, but upon *mouths and backs*; and the man who has the most mouths to feed, and backs to clothe, has got to pay the most of the debt; not the man who has got the most real estate, and stocks, and money!!

Now, let us see how large an invoice of produce and labor would be required to bring the dollars to pay with. Say then,

1 million wagon loads of wheat, 50 bu. each, 50,000,000 bu.,	
at 75, which is as much as the farmer gets on an average,	37,500,000
2 million loads of Indian corn, 50 bu. each, 100,000,000 bu.,	
at 40	40,000,000
1 million loads of oats, 70 bu. each, 70,000,000 bu., at 30	21,000,000
1 million fat hogs, at \$15 each	15,000,000
500,000 fat cattle, at \$30 each	15,000,000
500,000 bales cotton, at \$40	20,000,000
10 million pounds tobacco, at 10 cts.	1,000,000
200 million yards cotton cloth, at 10 cents	20,000,000
2 million yards woollen cloth, at \$3	6,000,000
20 million pairs of shoes, large and small, at \$1	20,000,000
2 million pairs boots, \$3	6,000,000
80 million HARD DAYS' WORK by laborers on buildings, land,	
railroads, &c., at \$1 a day	80,000,000
20 millions of do. by mechanics, \$1.50	30,000,000
60 millions of do., by laboring women as domestics in families,	
30 cts.	18,000,000
20 millions of do., by women in factories, by sempstresses,	
and the like, 40 cts. per day	8,000,000
3 million do., by seamen, \$1	3,000,000
5 million gallons oil, different quality, 80 cents	4,000,000
500,000 quintals fish, \$3	1,500,000
100,000 doz. hats, \$40	4,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$350,000,000

So much of the produce and labor of the nation will be required to settle up this "little war" with Mexico, for the recovery of a debt of two or three millions of dollars! But all this will not "settle up" the misery, the demoralization, the national dishonor of this war!

#### MEXICAN ACCOUNTS OF THE WAR.

ALMOST every syllable, hitherto published in our pages respecting this war against Mexico, has been from witnesses on our own side; but deeming it fair to hear the other side also, we quote a few specimens of the way in which the Mexicans, even the most trustworthy, speak of us, and of what our agents have done in this crusade of vengeance. We quote from no idle rumors, or vulgar gossip of the rabble, but from grave and solemn documents sent forth by some of the first men in Mexico, such as the officials of Vera Cruz, and the clergy of Potosi; witnesses more worthy of credence and respect than nine-tenths of the letter-writers on our side, from whom we have confessedly derived nearly all we know, or suppose we know, respecting the details of this war.

"The Cabinet at Washington have determined to perpetrate a crime horrible in the present age, and rare in the annals of the whole world. Ambitious to extend their power, they have not hesitated to violate toward the gentle society of Mexico, the most sacred of human rights. In their